General Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey. nd Dr., John A. Brooks, of Missouri, the Standard Bearers-The Platform as Adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3) .- As the con rention hour approached this morning the egates to the Prohibition National conven tion began to gather in Tomlinson Hall, the place of meeting, which had been neatly and tastefully decorated with bunting for the The only colors used were red, white and blue, and interspersed among the festoons were many mottoes appropriate to the object sought to be attained by the believers in the third-party movement. representatives of the various States filed in, the forms of distinguished leaders were recognized and greeted with applause The first oc currence to excite general applause and cheering was the entrance of the New Jersey Young Men's Prohibition League, headed by one of their number bearing a golden crank of huge warmly greeted, and thus much time was spent after the hour at which the convention was called to meet had passed.

It was 10:25 before Chairman Dickie of the National committee rapped the convention to order and invited the officers of the W. C. T. U. to the platform with the members of the Nacommittee. At this moment Miss Frances E. Willard appeared, moving toward the platform, and was greeted with enthusiastic

Chairman Dickie then invited the past nominees of the party to the platform, and as those present came in sight the audience broke into loud applause, which was redoubled and re-The formal organization of the convention was proceeded with, after singing of "America" by the assemblage, and prayer by Sam Small, of



Mr. Dickie then placed before the convention the name of Rev. H. C. Delano, of Connecticut, ly selected. Colonel Ritter, of Indianapolis, stepped forward at the same moment and made an address of welcome, to which Chairman Delano replied on behalf of the convention. The remainder of the temporary organization suggested by the National committee was then before the convention, and formally

elected, as follows: Temporary secretary, J. B. Cranfill, of Texas; first assistant secretary, Mrs. M. M. Brown, of Wells, of Minnesota.

Delegate Needham, of Kansas, presented Chairman Delano with a gavel made from the wood of the telegraph pole upon which Governor St. John was hanged in effigy, November 7, 1884, at Topeka, Kas. After a short address of thanks by Temporary Secretary Cranfill for the honce conferred by his election, Governor St. John made a few remarks upon how it feels to be hanged in effigy.

The convention then settled down to business, and on motion of Delegate Thomas, of New York, the roll of States and Territories was called for the naming of members of the organization. After the call was completed, at the suggestion of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, the call was ordered and made for the committees on resolutions and rules.

An adjournment was then taken at 12:45 un-It was 3:45 before Temporary Chairman Delano rapped the body together, and not even then was business resumed. Considerable time was occupied in getting the delegates in order. and the proceedings were opened by song and a prayer by Dr. M. Lockwood, of Cincinnati. It was then found that the committe on credentials was not ready to report, so the time was taken up for nearly an hour with songs by the Herbert, Harmonica and Silver Lake Quar-

tets, interspersed with impromptu addresses by John Sobieski, of Missouri and others. The first motion put before the convention a a matter of business was one on the part of Delegate Turner, of Pennsylvania, that a teleon at St. Paul, bidding them defiance, but the matter was choked off summarily. A few moments later a similar motion was brought into prominence by Rev. Walter T. Mills, who asked permission to read it, that having been asked of him. After a debate, in which several delegates were constantly on the floor, the mover of the resolution was given leave to withdraw it. At this moment the little son of the late John B. Finch was brought upon the platform and amid loud cheering Chairman Dickie of the National committee presented the little fellow with a gold medal on behalf of the Prohibition party. Further time was taken up with singing, and then the cause of a slightly acrimonious discussion appeared in the shape of a motion that the ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies stand up and be count-

A memorial from the National W. C. T. U. was read, asking the convention to place in its platform a plank demanding that the Bible be placed in the public schools; that personalities be avoided in the coming campaign; that sectionalism be completely buried, and, lastly, that the position of the party in 1884 on the Woman-Suffrage question be reaffirmed. The memorial was referred to the committee on

ed. The motion was finally tabled.

A resolution was offered by Judge Gore, of New York, reaffming the Woman-Suffrage plank of 1884, with the proviso that that issue be not made a test of party fealty; this, also,

committee on credentials that their report was ready, and the convention immediately settled

The report showed delegates to have been selected by every State except Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. The Territories all chose representatives except from New Mexico, who came in just before afternoon adjournment. The committee then stated that it had decided to permit delegations present to cast the full vote of their State; also, that the provisional delegates be given full power to vote in the convention. This gives a total vote of 1,030, although the siderably short of that number.

port came that of the committee on permanent anization. Its recommendations were: For permanent charman, John P. St. John, of Kansas; secretary, Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia; first assistant secretary, J. B. Cranfell, of Texas; second assistant secretary, Mrs. M. M. Brown, of Cincinnati. The action of the committee was unanimously concurred in, and a committee consisting of Rev. M. Boole, of New York: Prof. Dickie, of Michigan, and Mr. Knowlton, of Connecticut, was appointed to escort the permanent chairman to the plat-

Immediately following the credentials re-

· Having performed that duty Governor St. John was introduced by temporary Chairman Delano in a few felicitous words. Governor St. John responded happily, complimenting Mr.
Delane upon his work in the temporary organiover this convention than be elected President

by the rum power. A memorial was presented from the National Women's Christian Temperance Union asking that the platform include a plank declaring against Sunday labor of any kind so far as the

National Congress can so legislate.

At 5:40 a motion was made to adjourn to

a.m. Tuesdoy, but a delegate recalling the fact that an invitation to Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, to a sent on the platform had not been carried out, the motion was voted down and Bishop Turner proceeded to speak. Thanking the convention for the compliment, he went on to give his reasons for leaving the Republican party and joining the Prohibitionists. His remarks were enthusiastically received, and

of the National finance committee, after which the convention, at 5:55, adjourned till 9 a. m.

THURSDAY'S SESSION. The Prohibition National convention was decidedly slow in coming together this morning. Admission to the hall was not obtainable until 8:30 o'clock, and the immense crowd which had gathered before the entrance could not in the short time remaining before the convention hour get to their seats. It was a goodnatured crowd, however, and the jostling and pushing was accepted with perfect good

The day's proceedings were opened with song, followed by prayer, from the Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Kansas. The committee on rules was announced as ready to make its report, and the chairman was accorded the floor. He proceeded to read the rules as recommended by the committee, which were adopted

The delegation of Texas, which, under the call, was entitled to twenty-six regular and nineteen delegates, was then permitted to cast the full vote of the credentials committee giving the State credit for but twenty-eight. A motion by Rev. W. H. Poole, of New York, to limit debate on the suffrage plank to three hours, ten-minute speeches, was defeated, and the report of the committee on finance was presented. It recommended the adoption of the National committee plan already formulated, for an assessment by States, with the additional provision that voluntary contributions be taken in the convention. The report of the committee was adopted. A resolution from the Iowa delegation was then presented containing a memorial to Rev. Mr. Haddock: "Our Martyred Prohibitionist." The convention, under the leadership of J.

G. Evans, of Illinois, next proceeded to the collection of voluntary contributions and then was seen one of those enthusiastic occurrences so peculiar to Prohibition conventions. Almost the instant Mr. Evans had completed his preliminary appeal a subscription of \$1,000 from P. F. Sturtevant, of Boston, followed a second later by another thousand from R. H. McDonald, of California, who was placed before the convention of 1884 for the head of the ticket. Then came James B. Hobbs, of Illinois, with \$1,000, and W. J. Demorest, of New York, who first put down \$300 and afterward raised it to \$1,000. From this the amounts went down to \$500, and they came in thick and fast. The Missouri delegation, in conjunction with W. H. Crane, pledged \$1,000, as did also a delegate from Portland, Ore., and J. K. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., like sums. The subscriptions, as they grew smaller in amount, increased in number until the total reached nearly \$25,000. Near the close of these proceedings great enthusiasm was created by a subscription of \$2,000 by A. W. Wheeler, of Chicago. On announce ment that the Californians had aggregated \$2,000, Mr. Sturtevant, of Boston, raised his to \$2,000, and thus the excitement continued, each subscription being received with renewed applause and cheering. An incident received with perhaps the greatest applause was announced by Mr. Dickie, of a subscription of \$100 by a Catholic priest of St. Paul, whose annual salary he announced as \$ 00, Rev. Father Mahoney,

who afterward addressed the assembly. After a song by a colored quartet from South Carolina, it was announced that the convention was invited to adjourn to Music Hall, Cincinnati, O., Friday evening, to attend a ratifica tion meeting, at which Governor St. John and other Prohibition leaders, including Dr. Frank, of New York, and Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia,

are expected to speak An adjournment was then, at 12:30, taken until 2 p. m. At the afternoon session the delegates were equally as slow in getting into place as at the morning session. The same causes operated to prevent the entrance to the hall, namely, the late opening of the doors, and as a result, although Chairman St. John promptly rapped the convention to order at two o'clock, it was nearly half an hour later ness. The assemblage is proving to be almost unwieldly, because of the large number of delegates and alternates, nearly all of whom seen to have come loaded with a speech.

The proceedings were opened with music and Bible reading, and prayer by Rev. J. G. Evans, The committee on resolutions presented both s majority and minority report, the bone of contention being the Woman-Suffrage question After a series of animated scenes, in which nuch confusion prevailed, the following plat

form was adopted: The Prohibition party, in National conven ion assembled, acknowledging Almighty Goo as the source of all power in government, and believing that all human enactments should be framed in harmony with His law, do hereby de

1. That the manufacture, importation, ex portation, transportation and sale of alcoholic

beverages shall be made a public crime, and ounished as such. 2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our National and State constitutions, enforced by adequate laws, ade quately supported by administrative authority; and to that end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State

3. That any form of license, taxation or regu lation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government: that any party which supports egulation, license or taxation enters into all ance with such traffic and becomes the actual the Republican and Democratic parties for thei persistent attitude in favor of the licensed in quity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and, through open com-plicity with the liquor cause, defeat the enforcement of the law.

4. For the immediate abolition of the inter nal-revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from our great

necessary, it may properly be raised by impost duties: but impost duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and oth er comforts and necessaries of life. 6. That civil-service appointments for all civ

il offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or 7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality: and that where, from any cause, it has been

withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the ex ercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be re stored by the people through the Legislatures of the several States, on such educational basis as they may deem wise. 8. For the abolition of polygamy and the esablishment of uniform laws governing mar

riage and divorce. 9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution, without oppress ing any who religiously observe the same on my other day than the first day of the week. 11. That arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should, by judicious legislation, be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and employers; that the abolition of the saloo would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise way of promoting labor reform; and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public land should be reserved to actual settlers and that men and women should re

ceive equal wages for equal work. 12. That our immigration laws should be enforced as to prevent the introduction into ou country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and of others physically neapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who u

not a citizen of the United States.

13. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dom inant issue in National politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those, who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can, and will remove sectional differences, promote National unity and insure the best welfare of the entire land.

A colored delegate from North Carolina offered the following, which was seconded by Sam Small, and immediately adopted: Resolved, That we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their

The convention then adjourned till 8 p. m. When the convention reassembled at eight o'clock the hall was packed to the doors and undreds were unable to gain admission. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following addition to the revenue plank in the platform: "And imposed upon such other

world." This was put and carried before half the delegates were aware of what was going on. | Boston Herald.

On motion of a Michigan delegate, the roll of | and a demand was made for a second reading. When this was done there were vigorous pro-tests against its being incorporated in the platform, but as a motion for a reconsideration

addition stood . Another resolution in favor of just pensions o soldiers and sailors was, however, voted down. Another resolution presenting to St. John the gavel used during the convention and made out of the telegraph pole on which he was hanged in effigy in Kansas City went hrough with a rush.

At nine o'clock the roll was called for nomfnations for President of the United States. It was announced in behalf of the Kentucky delegation that Green Clay Smith, whom they had been instructed to place in nomination, had absolutely prohibited the use of his name There was no response until New Jersey was reached and then Judge Morrow of that State, took the platform and nominated "the grandest man of the age," General Clinton B. Fiske. Great applause greeted the name and it was resumed when the American flag with the candidate's portrait in the center, was hoisted up by ropes to the roof of the stage, together with a device in immortelles: "Hail to he Chief, Clinton B. Fiske," Very quickly the further call of the roll was dispensed with and the nomination made by acclamation.

For five minutes thereafter the delegates did nothing else but cheer and yell "What's the matter with Fiske?" "He's all right." After the chair had been instructed to send a telegraphic dispatch to the nominee, informing him of the result, the roll was called for vice-presi dential nominations.

The names of Messrs. John T. Tanner, of Birmingham, Ala.; George W. Bain, of Kenucky: John A. Brooks, of Kansas City, Mo.; Sam Small, of Georgia, and E. L. Dohoney, of Texas, were presented. All but Brooks' were ubsequently withdrawn and the latter was cominated by acclamation. He was escorted to the platform and made a lengthy speech of acceptance, dealing entirely with the question of sectionalism from an ex-Confederate stand-

As he closed the cheers again broke forth and a short time having been spent in making announcements, the convention, after singing and a benediction, at 12:30 a. m. adjourned sine

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN. The following is the list of National committeemen as selected by the State delega-Alabama-L. C. Colson, L. F. Whitton. Arkansas-T. J. Rogers, L. Palmer. California-T. B. Stewart, Jesse Yarnell. Connecticut-G. P. Rokers, Aaron Moore-

Delaware-W. S. Brown, J. J. Boyce. Florida-I. J. Morgan, S. H. Cumming. Georgia-Sam Small, A. Murphy. Illinois-J. B. Hobbs, J. G. Evans. Indiana-Sylvester Johnston, S. J. North. Iowa-G. Farnham, James Nicholwaite. Kansas-A. W. Richardson, Mrs. C. H. St.

Kentucky-G. W. Runnells, Wm. Matthews. Maine-N. F. Woodbury, W. T. Eustis. Maryland-Wm. Daniel, M. L. Thomas. Massachusetts-B. F. Sturtevant Michigan-John Russell, Samuel Dickie. Minnesota-J. P. Pinkham, Hugh Harrison. Mississippi-J. B. Gambrill Missouri-W. H. Craig, W. C. Wilson. Nebraska-A. G. Woltenberger, George Scott New Hampshire-J. M. Fletcher, D. C. Bab-

New Jersey-W. H. Nicholson, C. L. Parker, New York-H. C. Bascomb, W. E. Bordwell, North Carolina-D. W. C. Benton, Henry

Ohio-B. S. Hinckley, J. A. Dickson, Oregon-J. W. Webb, J. G. Warner. Pennsylvania-A. A. Stevens, W. M. Black. Rhode Island-H. S. Woodward, J. W. Will-

South Carolina-James A. Tate, W. A. Smith. Virginia-J. W. Newton, R. H. Rollens West Virginia-Frank Burt, T. R. Croscat Wisconsin-S. D. Hastings, E. W. Chafin. Dakota-D. R. Grover, Mrs. M. H. Parker. Montana-Messina Bullard District of Columbia - J. A. Wheelock, R. M.

OLD AGE.

A Pleasant View of the Transition from the Summer into the Winter of Life. Now, it is quite true that the great Christians, can not attain to the But the importation of these goods thought of a happy old age without a has fallen off in recent years, as this hard struggle. We have a natural country has gone into the manufacture reluctance to the feeling that we are of this class of goods, and produces a growing old; we put it away; and much cheaper article, not at all inwhen something at last forces it upon | ferior to the imported. us, it is like the rush of an armed man from an ambush, or the flake of the first snow to tell us that the long, sum- variety of articles treated in this way mer days are gone, and that winter is has been even greater. Beginning as at hand. And yet, as you may have as it did with ship's beef, it has exseen, it is the transition which is the tended until it embraces nearly all most painful. When the first days of the desirable food products of the brown October show us the fresh animal and vegetable kingdoms. green leaves of summer, now sere Lieutenant Greely, after his famous and yellow, dropping from the boughs Arctic expedition, said that canned under the wind that wails through the apples, peaches, pears, rhubarb, green thin woods, we can not help a feeling peas, green corn, onions, potatoes of sadness creeping over the heart. But and tomatoes were all subjected to the when winter has come it has its own temperature of sixty degrees below enjoyments; there is the long, quiet zero. They were solid for many evening, the cheerful gleam of the months at a time, the second summer hearth, the closer bosom of the family they thawed, and the following winter and of friendship, the pleasant memo- they were frozen solid again. When ries of summer, and the hopes of its these articles were eaten they prereturn-these give to winter its glad. sented the same appearance as though ness, and even its glow. If we are in freshly canned, and their flavor was this transition, or nearing it, we as good when the last can was opened should seek to realize it, and to rise as during the first month. above it by looking forward. Every | Canned goods have proved a great time of life to a true man is only a boon to the housekeeper. In cities, at transition to something better. "I any rate, the goods preserved are am growing old; yes, I am growing cheaper than if bought in the fresh old; Lord, teach me to count my condition. This arises from the fact days, and to look not so much wist- that they are always packed where the fully back as hopefully forward, for- material is cheapest and most abundward, forward to the quiet peace and ant. A great economy is exercised, happy thoughts which God can give too, by the wholesale preparation of in winter, and still further, to the day | meat and fish. when winter shall be past, and the rains over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds shall again have | Tin, which forms the coating of the come."-Rev. John Ker, D. D.

How to Do Good.

off? This is a ruling error. Begin at city have followed up every case of the center, and work outward. If you do not love your wife, do not pretend to such love for the people of the anti- authentic. The ordinary precautions podes. If you let some family grudge, some piccadillo, some undesirable goods are a sufficient protection gesture, sour your visage toward a sis- against danger in similar goods when ter or daughter, pray cease to teach canned, and, judging by the progress beneficence on a large scale. Begin of the past decade in this method of not at the next door, but within your food preservation, it seems likely to own door; then with your next neigh- have a still larger future before it bor, whether relative, servant or su- N. Y. Sun. perior. Account the man you meet the man you are to bless. Give him such things as you have. "How can I make him or her happier?" This is Speculations About the Canals of Mars the question. If a dollar will do it, give the dollar. If advice will do it, give advice. If a look, a smile, or a warm pressure of the hand, or a tear, will do it, give the look, smile, hand or tear. But never forget that the happiness of our world is a mountain every moment. -N. Y. Ledger.

with a sigh of relief, "it won't make and by analogy it should do so in Mars. himself he sent his younger brother. to the manufacturing employers and the pro-ducing laborers against the competition of the nice stories have been written any canals, as Schiaparilli believed and his future sister-in-law, so pleased way." It does seem so sometimes - | Perrotin seems hardly to doubt, what | that he persuaded her to marry him

THE CANNED-GOODS TRADE.

An Industry That Has Grown to Vast Pro-An industry in this country which aas grown to enormous proportions is that of preserving food products by canning and bottling. In 1807 M. Appert, a distinguished French chemist, found that organic substances remained fresh an indefinite time by being kept from contact with the air. Comparatively little use was made of this invention for many years except by sailors. About the year 1835, however, a small local trade sprang up in this country in canned oysters and tomatoes. The discovery of gold in California gave an impetus to the trade, but the first great expansion of it was during the civil war. Since that time the canned-goods trade has advanced by leaps and bounds until at present there is a capital of \$11.000. 000 invested here in fruit and vegetable canning alone, giving employment to 35,000 persons, who earn yearly \$3.000.000, and turn out of goods \$20, -000,000, leaving a net profit of about 20 per cent. to the investors.

During the war advantage was taken by the Union Commissariat Department of the economy in bulk and the ease in transportation of canned goods. Canned meat was found useful for rations in forced marches; canned milk was a valuable substitute for fresh milk in the hospitals when the latter could not be had, and the health of the army was largely maintained by canned fruit and vegetables.

At the end of the war those engaged in the manufacture of these goods turned their attention to supplying the European markets with salmon and lobster. The lobster export trade had started ten years previously in the New England States. Soon after the Canadians began the salmon-packing industry, but did not meet with success. But the utilization of the enormous run of salmon up the Columbia and other rivers on the Pacific coast put new life into the industry. Some idea of how much the trade has grown may be gathered from the fact that, while in 1856 the pack of salmon was only 4 000 cases, during the past four years it has aver-

aged 3 800,000. The next great era in the trade was the compression of corned beef. Chicago, being a great cattle center, at once embarked heavily in this enter- we can cause a certain quantity of his been continually renewed, to the profit the sun's total energy. Like every

of the American. The success of the Americans in canning goods provoked the English and French people to emulation. Unable to compete with the United States in what had been already done. they turned their attention to the canning of delicacies. This trade was developed to a very large extent in majority of men, and even many good | Europe, and extended to this country.

The development of the cannedgoods industry has been great, but the

The popular idea that canned goods are injurious to health is a mistake. thin iron plates of which the cans are made, is not acted on at all by any ordinary acids or by the gases of de-Why do you begin to do good so far composition. Certain firms in this alleged poisoning from canned goods without finding a single one of them of taste and smell as applied to fresh

THE RED PLANET.

It may be interesting to lovers of astronomy to know that the eminent French astronomer, M. Ferrotin, is engaged in a minute stuly of Mars, and that his discoveries confirm those of M. Schiaparilli in every particular. It of golden sands, and that it is your seems actually true that the longipart to cast some contributory atom tudinal stripes which circle around the planet are bodies of water and must. according to all laws of probability, -The little fellow had evidently be artificial. No one ever saw or conbeen doing some solid thinking, for he ceived a system of parallel rivers from had been very still. At length, he 1,000 to 2,000 miles long and straight said: "Isn't it too bad, mamma, that as a plumb line. Every thing is pos-Miss Alcott is dead? There isn't any sible, of course, but such straight body to write any more nice stories, is rivers it is impossible to reconcile with there?" His mother explained that the principles of cosmogony as we unthere were still quite a number of lerstand them. On this planet, at all story writers. "Well," he replied, events, nature abhors a straight line,

are from fifty to eighty miles wide Fancy the labor of digging such a canal, the time it must have taken and the number of workmen it must have employed. The pyramids of Egypt are trifling in comparison. The Suez canal is 197 feet wide at the surface, and the Nicaragua canal is to be 150 feet; the Martian canals are 2,800 times wider. Our canals on this onehorse globe are considered long when they reach 100 miles in length. The Panama canal will be less than sixty miles long. The canals of Mars reach a length of 2,000 miles—say as far as from here to Omaha. What a traffic there must be to support such enterprises. On the waterways of China travelers describe the incessant ebb and flow of multitudinous crowds, but to require canals of such dimensions as we have described, the movement of traffic in Mars must be far more prodigious. In fact, they imply a population which almost staggers belief; considering that the volume of the planet is only one-sixth that of the earth, the diameter being 4 400 miles as against 8,000 miles, they warrant the wildest conjectures as to the density with which it may be peopled.

What manner of man lives in Mars, if there be men there, has always been a favorite topic of speculation. The law of gravitation tells us that he may be 14 feet high; not such a son of Anak as the inhabitant of the asteroids, but still one who would regard the Belgian giant as a remarkable dwarf. Possibly the enormous public works on Mars may be explained on the theory that these tall fellows can work in proportion to their stature-that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half denizens of this world. - San Francisco Call.

THE SUN'S ENERGY.

Striking Illustrations Intended to Give Readers an Idea of It. The most satisfactory way of arriving at an idea of the enormous energy of the sun is by measuring the amount of heat which his rays are capable of

generating; and further, by our knowledge of the relation which exists between heat and mechanical work, we are able at once to estimate the amount of work which the sun is John's house, and there repeat his capable of doing, and also the quanti- father's stories with kindred fervor ty of energy he must be losing year by year. By suitable arrangements prise. Foreign governments flargely radiation to be absorbed by water or recognized the value of this system of other substance, and note the rise of they longed to possess some weapon preserving beef. They ordered large temperature which results, and as we as a sort of preparation for future acts quantities of it for consumption by know the mechanical equivalent of of valor. their war forces. Much of this was each degree of temperature in water, stored as a reserve in case of war, but for instance, it is only a matter of calas the supply was exhausted it has culation to arrive at a knowledge of constitute it a common fund. Then, thing else connected with this wonderful body, figures give us no adequate conception of his energy, and various illustrations have been used by different investigators. Thus, Herschel considered it in relation to the quantity of ice which it would melt in a given time, and states that the amount of heat which the earth receives when the sun is overhead would melt an little weapon, which they handled inch thickness of ice in two hours and thirteen minutes From this it can be calculated that if the body of the sun It had a wooden handle, the barrel were entirely surrounded by a sheet of ice on its surface of more than a mile in thickness the sun's heat would entirely melt this coating of ice in the same time-namely, two hours and thirteen minutes. Prof. Young uses an even more striking illustration. his parents would disapprove of the He says: "If we could build up a solid column of ice from the earth to the sun, two miles and a quarter in diam eter, spanning the inconceivable abyss of 93,000,000 miles, and if the sun should concentrate his power upon it, it would dissolve and melt, not in an hour, not in a minute, but in a single second; one swing of the pendulum, and it would be water; seven more, and it would be dissipated in vapor." Of course, of this enormous quantity of heat the earth receives but a very small fraction. The remainder, except, of course, what the other planets receive, passes away into space, and is lost forever, so far as can be ascertained, to the solar system. If we estimate in mechanical power what we do receive, we find this to be on each square foot of surface equivalent, on the average, to about fifty tons raised a mile high yearly, or to onehorse power continuously acting, to no time." every thirty square feet of the earth's surface. It is by this enormous supply our folks knew?" said Franz. of energy that the whole world is kept alive and active. It keeps us warm, and drives our steam-engines and

> earthly blessing. - Scotsman. Incubators for Infants.

word, is the source of almost every

Prematurely born and abnormally delicate infants are now supplied with artificial mothers of more than motherly tenderness. The apparatus, identical with the incubator or artificial hen for hatching chickens, is simply a large square box warmed by bowls of water beneath an inner bottom. In this, wrapped carefully in Carter. cotton, is placed the weak babe, so frail during its first few days odly. that the open air would fatally chill it. With an even temfactory and even surprising results. Arkansaw Traveler.

-A New York bachelor over seventy years of age recently visited Maine, fell in love with a damsel less than half his age, was accepted and went home to prepare for the coming of his bride. When all things were in order, instead of going after his betrothed monstrous works they must be! They before starting for New York.

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BIRDS' BABY-SHOW.

Under the leaves there was heard such a fint

bolink, cat-bird-all trying to utter. At the same time, their opinions that day.

This was the question: Which bird had th The brightest, the prettiest birds in her nest "I." said the humming-bird; "mine are the "Mine," piped the robin, "I'm sure are th

Where are such darlings as mine?" trilled Each one of

Jenny Wren chirruped, "and takes after me! cat-bird. "Yours?" laughed the jay; "don't be quite s

What's the opinion of this bird or that bird? Mine are the best!" "So are mine!" crice each bird. 'Mine! Mine! Mine! Mine!" set the whol greenwood ringing.

Then the crow hoarsely cawed, as she flew from the spot, "For grace and for beauty, for sweetness

My baby-birds are the pinks of the lot!" -George Cooper, in Our Little Ones. STORY OF A PISTOL.

A Lesson in Self-Conquest-The Courage Fifty years have passed, since merry trio met in Mason street Bright lads were they, as full of youthful fire and enthusiasm as any of their age now-a-days. John was by birth and ancestry an American, and so was Leopold, despite the foreign ring to his name, but Franz was the son of a German soldier, who had served un-

der the great Napoleon. Herr Niebuhr delighted in rehears ing for his son's entertainment glowing tales of martial exploits under his adored leader, and even the horrors of the Russian campaign had a strange charm, told in his impassioned German. What boy ever listened, unmoved, to stories of courage and heroism? Franz's soul was fired, and he was wont to meet his gay companions at their daily rendezvous the little stable adjoining and enthusiasm. Listening to these tales of war, the boys made a very natural mistake; fire-arms seemed an essential adjunct to heroic deeds, and

"Suppose we each carefully save our money," John proposed, "and when we have enough, buy a pistol."

"Agreed," cried Franz and Leo. A few weeks passed, and the boys, having amassed a sufficient sum, enthusiastically marched in a body to select the long-coveted article. They bought a pistol, after much haggling. for a dollar and a quarter, and plentifully supplied themselves with powder, shot and percussion caps. The with so much pride, would now be considered a very insignificant affair. was of brass, and the rest of the weapon was of steel.

The first flush of joyous possession passed, and Franz echoed the thought of each when he asked, "Where shall we keep it?" for each boy knew that purchase The upper floor of the barn was their council chamber, and here between the beams they hid their

They frequently met to stealthily admire the weapon and to plan hopefully for some future opportunity to practice with it.

"I declare," cried Franz, one day, "it's a lot of fun stealing up here to see this pistol. I wish we could go off somewhere and shoot at a target, as father does."

"Wouldn't it be glorious!" cried John; "but I don't see how we ever can manage it," he added, dejectedly. "It's a shame we can't just fire her off here," said Leo.

"Oh, mercy!" cried John, in dismay; "it would be worse than a hornet's nest, for we should have the whole neighborhood about our ears in

"Wouldn't we get a blowing up if "We'd lose our pistol mighty quick," Leo replied.

"Hush," said John, treading on water-wheels; it circulates our at- L o's toes, "father's coming;" while mosphere and brings us rain and snow | Franz whisked the pistol into his pockin due season; it grows and nourishes et, just as the stalwart form of Mr. our plants and animals, and, in a Carter appeared.

"What's this about a pistol, boys?" he asked. The boys were confounded, but ready-witted Franz replied: "We

think it would be so nice to own one, "Is that all, John?" asked Mr. Car-

"Ye-es, sir," stammered John, blushing, and looking very uncom-

fortable under his father's keen glance. "I suppose you believe, boys, that to be a soldier is to be a hero?" said Mr.

"Yes, sir," answered Franz, decid-

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Carter continued, "many soldiers have been true perature and a free circulation of heroes, but the men who have become warm air, secure from cold and damp- soldiers from pure love of adventure, ness, and with careful feeding, the or hope of reward, by far outnumber infant thrives and rapidly acquires those who have taken their lives in health. The natural mother can only their hands to fight for a principle. watch the growth of her offspring All honor to the noble souls who have through the glass cover until the new | given their all for what they considlife has been fanned into sufficient | ered a great cause—there are many strength to be confided to her keeping. | glorious instances of such in history. In the hospitals of Paris this system | but I particularly like to think of the has been for some time giving satis- large army who have fought, and are ever fighting, bloodless battles winning deathless victories."

"Who can you mean, father?" said John, wonderingly. "You boys are so taken with wars and battles that you forget that there

is something higher than mere physical courge," said Mr. Carter. "The Bible says: Better is he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.' And this is the kind of warfare you

work for their kind have been those who first fought this fight. It is said of Luther that his words were halfbattles. Read his life, boys, and see what sort of courage he had, and try to get something like it," was Mr.

Carter's parting injunction. "I do feel so mean," said John, as his father disappeared; 'I am a coward to deceive such a good father. But I wouldn't have him find it out now for any thing. We must put the pistol somewhere else."

"I've thought of a capital place," said Leo; "let's put it under the plank-walk; no one will ever find it there.

That night the pistol, with powder, shot and percussion caps, was snugly stowed away under the planks. The ext few days were rainy, and when the boys again met to examine their possessions, they found their property greatly damaged. "The powder's just good for nothing,

Franz declared, greatly disgusted; 'and the metal is corroded; here we haven't fired a shot, and our pistol's ruined."

"Glad of it!" Leo boldly cried; "we've had precious little fun since we've owned it."

"The truth is, boys," said John, 'our consciences haven't been quite easy. Let's go over to the common and make an end of the whole thing:" The others easily assented, anxious to rid themselves of their troublesome property. The powder, shot and percussion caps were quietly dropped into the pond, but the pistol received severer treatment; each boy successively tried his strength upon it with a heavy stone, and the fragments were left, a monument of blighted hopes.

"We haven't had such a frolic in a long time," said Leo; "good riddance, bad rubbish!" "So say I," echoed Franz.

John paried from the boys with a merry laugh, but his heart was heavy. "They haven't lied outright," he reflicted. "Can I ever atone for these weeks of deception? Shall I ever be happy again?" he asked himself. "I have it! I must tell father the truth." Mr. Carter was grieved and shocked, and yet gratified that his son possessed

the courage to confess his fault. "You have been acting a cowardly part, my son," he said, "but you have at last shown the courage of a true soldier; henceforth be loyal to truth, don't dally with temptation. One sin begets another. Ask yourself: 'Is this right?' and turn from a wrong course with decision. The world is in need of honest and true men, and

they are the world's best heroes." The history of the pistol is fresh in say to the thoughtless lad, beware of the first wayward act; value the simple but grand principles of honesty and truth; be a hero in the temper of your mind, and your life will be heroic. - Elizabeth E. Backup, in Watchman.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Comprehensive Directions for Putting It

Where the house is roomy, and the closests so arranged that they may be aired frequently, it is a very easy matter to keep the winter clothing free from the depredations of moths. But if this is not the case, the next best thing is to know how to put the clothes

away properly. All clothing before being placed away should be aired thoroughly. Hang out in the air all coats, dresses, furs, etc., whip free of dust, turn all the pockets inside out, brush with a corn brush broom, and let hang in the air an hour or two. If there is a brisk wind blowing, all the better, and in this case less time is required to air them. When sufficiently aired take in. Have made some little muslin bags, into each one of which put a small piece of camphor. Place one of these bags into each coat or dress pocket. Turn each dress skirt inside out, fold neatly, place a newspaper between each one, and do all up in strong newspaper, pasting it so as not to leave the small-

est crevice by which a moth could en-Coats should be folded longthwise, but never across, and done up the same as the dresses. Furs should be placed in their boxes, a camphor bag put in with them, the boxes done up in newspaper, and the ends fastened with paste. If no boxes are convenient, then simply put the camphor bag inside the muff, and wrap the set in newspaper fastened as above. N.wspaper is much better than wrapping paper for this work, as moths abhor printers' ink. Some use cloth for this purpose, making cotton bag especially for it, but cloth is not as good as the paper. Felt hats and bonnets, bits of plush, velvet, etc., should be put in a box, into which put a camphor bag, and do up securely in news-

Have ready the shelves, drawers or boxes in which the clothing is to be placed. If shelves, cover with newspaper, place the bundles as neatly as convenient in them, and cover all with newspaper. Line drawers in the same way, cover with newspaper, tucking it in all around. Where a person can afford it, a cedar chest is the best receptacle for winter clothes, requires no camphor, and will last a lifetime, Cedar chips are excelent to scatter among clothes; they give them a pleasant odor, and are very obnoxious to moths. When placing the clothing away in boxes or trunks, line the insides with newspaper, pasting it firmly to the wood, pack the bundles in carefully, and cover with newspaper, tucking it in around the edges. Bitter apples are said to be a sure preventive for moths. They can be bought at the chemist's, put in muslin bags and placed in chests, drawers, etc., and moths will not trouble any article in these places. A tallow candle wrapped in brown paper, and placed among the clothes that are laid away for any length of time, will keep the moths at a distance. This is an oldfashioned remedy, but a good one -American Cultivator.

-Increase of weight may be proboys need to engage in. It takes the duced by change of climate. Incihighest kind of courage to conquer dents are known proving that a man one's self, and through all the ages, may be stout in one place and thin in

the men who have done the noblest another.